The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5547 號七十四百五千五第 日二初月八年玄乙緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1875. 三拜禮 號一月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 30, MARINER, British bark, 340, Legendre, Whampoa 28th August, General.—BORNEO Co., LIMITED.

August 30, CLARA, British ship, 938, W. Sampson, Newcastle, N.S.W., 17th June, Coals.—BORNEO Co., LIMITED.

August 30, DIAMOND CITY, Siam bark, 261, L. G. Schumacher, Bangkok 15th Aug., Rice and Wood.—CHINESE.

August 31, ESMERALDA, British str., 395, Thebaud, Amoy 29th August, and Swatow 30th, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

August 31, OCEANO, Spanish brigantine, 202, A. Merco, Manila 18th August, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

August 31, MADAGASCAR, German steamer, 884, J. Timm, Bangkok 23rd August, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

August 31, GEORGINA, British bark, 315, Romney, Newchwang 13th Aug., Beans.—HING-TAI.

August 31, BEETHOVEN, German bark, 370, R. Haje, Newchwang 18th Aug., Beans.—WIELER & Co.

August 31, CHATEAUBRIAND, French bark, 384, Hervé, Keelung 26th August, Coals.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

August 31, YOUNG SIAM, Siamese ship, 701, Thos. Benedictsen, Bangkok 18th Aug., Rice.—KIER-TYE-LOONG.

August 31, ASIE MINEURE, French bk., 381, V. Gautier, Newchwang 13th August, Beans.—CHINESE.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 31ST.

Corea, for Manila.
Danube, str., for Bangkok.
Fi-ying, str., for Castle Bay.
Orestes, str., for Shanghai.
Panay, str., for Manila.
Dora, for Sual.

Departures.

August 30, UNION, for Manila.
August 31, CARISBROOKE, str., for Swatow.
August 31, GENOA, str., for Saigon.
August 31, MONTEGO, for Whampoa.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Amoy, &c.:—
260 Chinese.
Per *Madagascar*, str., from Bangkok:—
10 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Orestes*, str., for Shanghai:—
2 Cabin and 20 Chinese.
Per *Panay*, str., for Manila:—
1 Manilaman.

Reports.

The Siamese ship *Young Siam* reports left Bangkok on 18th August, and had fine weather throughout.

The French bark *Asie Mineure* reports left Newchwang on 13th August, and had light winds and fine weather.

The British bark *Georgina* reports left Newchwang on 13th August, and had a very severe gale on the 19th, 20th, and 21st; since then fine weather to arrival.

The Siamese bark *Diamond City* reports left Bangkok on 15th August, and had fine weather and moderate S.W. winds until the 27th; thence to port calms, with heavy squalls and rain.

The German bark *Beethoven* reports left Newchwang on 18th August. First part had strong Northerly winds and heavy rain; after which light variable winds, the latter part much rain, and got no observations.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Amoy on the 29th August, and Swatow on the 30th. First part had fine weather with Northerly winds; the latter part strong N.W. winds with much rain and thick weather.

The French bark *Chateaubriand* reports left Keelung on 26th August. Had fine weather and light winds till the 27th; when got a strong gale from the Northward and high sea, lasting one day; since then light winds and fine weather.

The British ship *Clara* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 17th June, with a cargo of coals for the P. M. S. S. Co. Had very light winds and fine weather until the 17th instant, off Babuyan; when encountered a very heavy gale from the S. and S.S.W., during which could only carry lower topsails and fore topmast staysail. At the time a strong current was setting to the N.E. about two and a half knots. Having had no observations for two days, found on the third morning the vessel off the South end of Formosa. The wind was then S.S.W., and finding the current so strong had to run back into the Pacific, through the Bashee Channel, thinking it impossible to work against it, and entered the China Sea again through the Balintang Channel on the 21st August; since then experienced strong W.S.W. and S.W. winds the first two days, and a strong current setting to the N.E., when getting into the vicinity of the Prata Shoals; found the current setting to the South about three knots; since then had no sensible currents any way, but experienced light variable airs to arrival at the entrance of the Lye-ee-moon Pass, on the morning of the 30th, where anchored and arrived in port the same night.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Glenfalloch (s)	Hankow	July 17
Glenfinlas (s)	Foochow	July 20
Aurrora (s)	Manila	July 21
Deogaum	Nagasaki	July 22
Strasburg (s)	Hankow	July 22

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Correct up to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Pilgrim	Newcastle	April 24
Atona	Cardiff	April 28
Prince Louis	Cardiff	May 2
Robert Bonk	Falmouth	May 3
Solsterk	Shields	May 3
Irene	Hamburg	May 16
Excelsior	Oukhaven	May 18
Solent	London	May 21
Eugenie	Cardiff	May 29
Caprera	Philadelphia	June 2
John C. Munro	London	June 3
America	Hamburg	June 3
Chusan	London	June 14
Eastern Monarch	Liverpool	June 17
Beemah	Liverpool	June 17
Mirella	Cardiff	June 20
Carolus Magnus	Liverpool	June 21
Birker	London	June 26
Charger	Cardiff	June 29
Coldstream	London	June 30
Minnesota	Charleston (U.S.)	June 30
Paraguay (s)	London	July 6
Iris	Hamburg	July 7
Mettor	Cardiff	July 8
Teviot (s)	London	July 16
J. Christian	Cardiff	July 16
America	Cardiff	July 17
Manor	Cardiff	July 18
Gustav Adolph	Hamburg	July 19

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

Notices of Firms.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
cf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port, as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 394 Amoy, 13th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES WHITTALL in our Firm ceased on the 30th April, 1875.
Mr. WILLIAM PATERSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st May last, and we have authorized Mr. JOHN BELL IRVING and Mr. JAMES JOHNSTONE KERWICK to sign our Firm.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
1291 Hongkong, 20th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. G. BUNKER, Jr., has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
THOMPSON & Co.
Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow, June 8th, 1875. [3m 880

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at Shanghai, and Mr. L. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm at this Port, from 1st instant.
JOEN FORSTER & Co.
3m 771 Foochow, 15th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [f 1689

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDIE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Bellisle, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. A. McIver, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY, AND NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
No. 32, PRAYA WEST,
MACHINE, BOILER, AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to take on large Vessels for PAINTING and RECOPPERING; also large REPAIRS to Hulls and Machinery, &c.
A Large Assortment of Spars and Lumber, Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass Bolts, Pitch, Oakum, and Felt, Sheathing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts and Wood Screws always on hand.
Boats and Steam Launches built to order.
H. C. BAILIE,
Manager.
Office, Novelty Iron Works, Praya West,
Hongkong, 26th July, 1875. [3m 1142

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s Varnac-Cognac, for the Sale of their Celebrated SUPERIOR OLD COGNACS, of which they have on hand 500 Cases guaranteed to be over 5 years old.
The total Export of Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s mark has amounted in 1874 to the considerable figure of 1762 tons, being third on the list of Exporters from Charente.
Samples to be had of the Undersigned, Fixed Price, $6 per case.
HESSE & Co.
1m 1243 Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

WANTED,

A Tone of the Northern Ports, a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, a German, with a good knowledge of Book-keeping and Office Work, willing to learn Chinese. Must board and lodge himself, if required. Salary commences at $75) Seventy-five Dollars per month. The highest references required.
Address "B.," Office of this paper.
1m 1252 Hongkong, 16th August, 1875.

SITUATION WANTED,

BY a Portuguese, whose term of engagement is about to expire. Has had 12 years' office experience as BOOKKEEPER and General CLERK. Good References.
Address "N. S. L.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
1m 1191 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1875.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1835. Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
cf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1845.

THE Undersigned is authorised to adopt risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
cf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A FIRST CLASS GODOWN, situated in Queen's Road.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
997 Hongkong, 25th June, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Peel Street, newly painted and in good order, with new Iron Verandahs, containing 7 Rooms.
Apply to
H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL,
No. 17, Gage Street.
cf 998 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 2, "BALL'S COURT," Six roomed Houses, Gas and Water laid on, with Stabling, &c. Rent very moderate.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
1m 1265 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 1, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1249 Hongkong, 13th August, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.
With Immediate Possession.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DURANT & Co.
HOUSE No. 36, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. LOAR & Co.
DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.
No. 11, Gage Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. PURANEY.
DWELLING HOUSE No. 4, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from 1st August.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
cf 2050 Hongkong, 14th July, 1875.

TO LET

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the DIVIDEND to 30th June, 1875, at rate of $10 per share, can be obtained at the Secretary's Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1875.
By Order,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1875. [1m 1297

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 % per annum, or $4.50 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.
1129 Hongkong, 20th July, 1875.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1021 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1181 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 151 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 2nd September, 1875, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
50 Cases VERMOUTH, "Noilly Prat & Co."
100 " CLARET, Château Quinson.
50 " COGNAC, in Quarts.
20 " " Pints.
15 " " ½-Pints.
Cases Sweden BEER.
10 Cases French OLIVE OIL.
5 " Worcestershire SAUCE.
Cases French MUSTARD.
1 Case EAU DE COLOGNE, in Quarts, Pints, and ½ Pints, by E. Pinaud.
Toilet SOAP, de Guimauve.
PEN-KNIVES.
FLOWER VASES.
BUNTING, Assorted Colours.
BUCKSKINS.
ELASTICS.
50 Reams Printing PAPER.
And
(For account of the concerned.)—
F T
JL&Co in diamond } 12 Cases Window GLASS.
G K
More or less broken and damaged,
Ex S. S. "*Devonhurst.*"
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1/2. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1336 Hongkong, 1st September, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 2nd September, 1875, at 2 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
A BAY AUSTRALIAN MARE, rising Six years old.
The Mare is quite sound, and has only lately been imported into the Colony.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1/2. The Lot, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1325 Hongkong, 30th August, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 18th September, 1875, at Noon,
On the Premises,
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 513, with the FOUR CHINA SHOPS standing thereon, situated at Queen's Road West, Nos. 204, 206, 208, and 210, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 52¼ feet, on the South side thereof on a close, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 512, and measuring thereon 52¼ feet, on the East side thereof on a close, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 451, and measuring thereon 52¼ feet, and on the West side thereof on a close, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 228, and measuring thereon 52¼ feet. The Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 2,756 square feet, and the Crown Rent of which is $42 per annum.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.
The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
For Further Particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1266 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

LOW LEONG KENG, late of Singapore, but formerly of Chee Hung in the district of Ku Yee Cheung in China, *deceased*. WHEREAS the said LOW LEONG KENG, by his last Will and Testament, gave and bequeathed his residuary Estate and Effects unto his present son, LOW QUEI SEW, and any other son or other sons he might have living at his death, whether by his second or any other wife or wives, and whether such sons should be illegitimate according to English Law or custom or not, and by the same Will certain legacies were given to each of the daughters of the said deceased, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements (Division of Singapore) made in the cause of LOW QUEI SEW, an infant, Plaintiff, versus LOW SOON WAN NEO, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said LOW LEONG KENG, deceased, Defendant, the Persons claiming to be sons or daughters of the said LOW LEONG KENG living at the time of his death, or the 15th day of February, 1873, or to be the legal personal representatives of such of the said sons and daughters as having survived the said deceased, and attained the age of 21 years, are now dead, on or before the 1st day of November, 1875, to come in and prove their Claims before the Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements (Division of Singapore), or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.
Dated this 12th day of August, 1875.
C. E. VELGE,
Registrar.
AITKEN, DONALDSON & BURKINSHAW,
1320] *Attorneys of the above-named Plaintiff.*

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has TAKEN THE PREMISES lately occupied by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. as AUCTION ROOMS, and that he will, on the 1st of September, open the same as a
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
D. MARKS.
1m 1264 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

E. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY).
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)
NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DAVAY, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
Pricey in Paper Wrapper.....$1.00
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£1,390,000.

THE Undersigned are empowered to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings, and their Contents, to the extent of £10,000. Rates are the same as those charged by the Local Companies, less a discount of 20 %.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
1m 1285 Hongkong, 11th August, 1875.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 98 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Intimations.

MACKEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. HAVE FOR SALE,
BY LATE ARRIVALS,
DANISH BUTTER, in 1, 2, and 5 lb. Tins.
AMERICAN BUTTER, in 2 lb. Tins and 4 lb. Bottles.
PRIME YORK HAMS.
English BACON, in Canvas and Tins.
AMERICAN HAMS.
BACON, in Canvas.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.
AMERICAN CODFISH.
VEGETABLES, Assorted.
DRIED APPLES.
Engineers' FITTINGS, Large Assortment.
PATENT LOGS.
CASH BOXES.
DEED BOXES.
PETROLEUM PAINT.
ENGLISH YELLOW WASHING SOAP.
MANILA CIGARS.
AITKEN'S Bottled ALE, in Pints and Quarts.
Bass' Bottled PALE ALE, by ALLSOPP & SAUNDERS, in Pints and Quarts.
Bass' Bottled ALE, by G. PUNT, in Pints and Quarts.
JEFFERY'S Bottled ALE, in Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS' " do. " "
COMBE'S " do. " "
ALLSOPP'S ALE, in Hhds. and Kilds.
JEFFERY'S do. " Kilds.
AITKEN'S do. " Hhds. and Kilds.
FLOWERS' do. " Hhds. and Kilds.
HENNESSEY'S BRANDY, One, Two, and Three Star.
VICTOR BOULLAND BRANDY.
COURVOISIER'S " do.
LA GRANDE MARQUE do.
CHARTREUSE, Green and Yellow.
MARASCHINO and CURACAO.
Royal Glendee Scotch WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
Pale Dry Dinner SHERRY.
Fine Old PORT.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS.
A.V.H. and OLD TOM GIN.
KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.
342 Hongkong, 1st September, 1875.

DANISH CONSULATE,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Charts of Hongkong, shewing the track of the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CABLE have been placed in the Harbour-master's Office, as well as in this Consulate, for the information of Shipmasters and Pilots. If any vessel should accidentally get hold of the Cable and bring it to the surface, the Master is requested to do all in his power to clear it without damaging it.
The following is the expose of the track of the Cable:—
On the Island of Hongkong the Company's Cable is landed in the middle of Deep Water Bay, from where it runs about South midway between Middle Island and Hongkong Island, round Round Island, curving S.E. and E. midway between Tytam Peninsula on Hongkong Island and Lochue Island, and midway between Tylong Head (Cape d'Aguilar) and Soon Kong, from which place it runs East for about a hundred miles, then gradually bending Northward in a distance 25 to 30 miles off the coast of China.
At 25 miles S.S.E. of Chapel Island a Cable branches off, and runs N.N.W. two miles to the Northward of Chapel Island between Woo Sun and Chanchat Rocks, close to the North of and close under Taspan Point, from where it runs in a straight line to the landing place, which is just inside the Southern Point of the Island of Kulang Sea.
From 25 miles outside Chapel Island the Cable runs N.E. about 30 miles outside Chimmo, 15 miles off Tymabout, 30 miles off Tung Ying, from which place it bends more Northward, 35 miles off Pih Ki Shan, 20 miles off the Hie Shan Islands, 30 miles off Tong Ting to North of the Leuconna Group, where it rounds and turns West until it, at a point midway between the Northernmost Island of the Chin San Group, runs within a mile South of Davis Islands and S.W. and W. of Morrison Island, up to Gutzlaff, where it is landed on the South West side.
Starting from the same place on Gutzlaff two Cables follow the East and North side of the Yangtsze River's South Bank, as near inshore, on the bank as possible right up to Pheasant Point, where they turn into the Woosung River along the right bank until they cross the Woosung River close beneath the Bar Marks, and are landed on the left Bank at the Company's Station.
From Gutzlaff the Cable to Nagasaki is running S.E. midway between Napier's and Bonham's Islands, and midway between Bonham and Brooke's Islands, then Easterly, North of Childer's Rock and four miles South of Barren Islands, from which place it runs in a straight line about E.N.E. till midway between Fallas Rock and Meac Sima (Asses Ears) on the coast of Japan.
H. KIZER.
1336] *Acting Consul.*

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eleventh Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 6, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI, on FRIDAY, the 1st October next, at 2.30 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June last.
The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 18th September to the 1st October, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
Shanghai, 7th August, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN accordance with *Regulations signed by 56 Shareholders*, Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 6, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI, on FRIDAY, the 1st October next, at 3 P.M., to consider the following proposals:
1.—To annul clause No. 7 of the Deed of Settlement.
2.—To pass a resolution for the immediate winding up of the business and affairs of the Company and for the distribution of its assets.
The DIRECTORS on the other hand recommend that no change be made in clause No. 7 of the Deed of Settlement, but that with a view of enabling future Dividends, the following addition be made to clause No. 9, viz.:—
Provided that in the event of a sufficient Amount of profit for the payment there out of a dividend at the rate of Six per centum not having been earned during any year, the Court may with the consent of the Shareholders assembled at a General or Extraordinary Meeting, take from the Reserve Fund hereinafter mentioned such an amount as, with the profits, if any, available, shall be sufficient to pay a dividend at a rate of not more than Six per centum in respect of such year, and may pay a dividend accordingly.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
1246 Shanghai, 7th August, 1875.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET.
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.
N.B.—Price lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the year 1874, up to 30th June, 1875.
The Transfer Books of the Society will CLOSED from the 12th to the 21st instant both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
21d 1335 Hongkong, 1st September, 1875.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE at The Albany, at present in the occupation of Captain BROOKE, Brigade Major.
Possession on the 1st October proximo.
14d 1334 Hongkong, 1st September, 1875.

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE Spanish Brig
"GRAVINA,"
Subiran, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
1333 Hongkong, 31st August, 1875.

THE Undersigned are prepared to LAND, STORE, and DELIVER CARGOES at Steamers at
35 CENTS (THIRTY-FIVE CENTS) PER TON,
Weight and Measurement.
Full Particulars on application.
J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.
1300 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1875.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.

SWEEPSTAKES of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing Entries, with $100 added, for 1st Pony, and $50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry. First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 7lbs. One-mile and a half.
H. ST. L. MAGNIAC,
Clerk of the Course.
2m 1288 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DAILY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HONGKONG AND CANTON.

TILL farther notice the Company's Steamer "*ICHANG*" will leave
HONGKONG EVERY MORNING at 8,
and start from
CANTON on the return trip at 6 P.M.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1299 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1875.

NOTICE.

LESSEES of Lots on British Settlement of Shameen, Canton, are hereby requested to pay the amounts due on their several lots as Annual Ground Rent into H. M. Consulate on or before the 4th September, 1875.
All Lots on which Ground Rent has not been paid on the 4th September next will be liable
By Order,
CHRISTOPHER THOS. GARDNER,
H. M. Acting Vice-Consul.
H. M. Consulate,
Canton, 4th August, 1875. [20d 1214

NOTICE.

In the Goods of GEORGE H. SADY,
Deceased.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in to the Undersigned Particulars of such Claims on or before the Fifteenth day of September next, after which date no further proofs will be received; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay to the Undersigned the amount of their several debts without further delay.
Dated the 18th day of August, 1875.
CALDWELL & BREETON,
Solicitors for the Executor,
29, Queen's Road,
1278] *Victoria.*

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will be absent from Hongkong Professionally until about the 15th of September next.
M. STOUT, D.D.S.
tf 1153 Hongkong, 27th July, 1875.

G. C. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 347 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS HYDRAULIC PRESS, working up to 225 Tons Pressure.
For Particulars, &c., apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
662 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *DIOMED* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 28th instant.
Goods undelivered after 3rd September, 1875, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
6d 1318 Hongkong, 27th August, 1875.

BRITISH S.S. *CYBELE*, J. BLAIR, MASTER, FROM GLASGOW, LONDON, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.
Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf are at liberty to do so.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.
Goods remaining in store after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.
Consignees are also informed that before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond, and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.
Bills of Lading will be Countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
1295 Hongkong, 21st August, 1875.

BRITISH SHIP *MELDREK*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1310 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.
(For a few Nights only, previous to their departure for Shanghai.)
Owing to its Great Success, the First Night's Programme will again be Presented.
SECOND TIME IN HONGKONG OF THE MOST ASTOUNDING DECEPTION OF THE AGE.

THE WONDERFUL CABINET, BOX, AND HANDCUFF TRICKS,
now creating so profound a sensation in London, will be produced precisely as performed by Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE and Dr. LYNN, at the
EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY,
Who are acknowledged to be the most celebrated SPIRITUALISTIC THAUMATURGISTS OF THE AGE.
Those wonderful delusions have been mystifying London for the past two years, and are still unaccounted for.
"*Nothing since the Time of the Pharaohs ever created such profound astonishment*"
(says the *London Times.*)
The effects produced are seemingly allied to the supernatural. A box is placed upon the stage, and any one is at liberty to closely inspect the same. One of the performers is then put inside the box, which is next carefully locked by any gentleman present, the latter retaining possession of the key. The public are further at liberty to cord the box, using any kind of knot they choose. And lastly, these knots may be sealed. The Cabinet is now brought to the front, and the box, with the performer inside, is placed in the receptacle for the same in the Cabinet. In a few minutes the Public are permitted to open the Cabinet, take out

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for the Work.*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
Hankow and River Ports..... „ KELLY & Co. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane. „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENBY & Co.
San Francisco....Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

The Daily Press

A GOOD deal has been written *pro* and *con* the policy of making British frontiers conterminous—with Chinese territory—in other words, on the advisability of annexing what is left of Burmah. It is generally conceded that, sooner or later, the necessity for such a step will arrive, chiefly through the misgovernment of the present KING, and the utter want of faith he has shown in his relations with the British Indian Government. But while the extreme probability of such a course is widely recognised, there is undeniably a great division of opinion on the desirability of annexation. It is argued by the anti-annexationists that it would bring the English into too close proximity to China, and that complications and difficulties would be sure to arise in consequence. Moreover, they anticipate—not without reason—that a great and immediate immigration of Chinese from across the border would set in, and urge that a large military force would be required to keep them in order and subjection.

Now with regard to the first objection there is really little, if any, force in it. The Chinese on the frontier would not be likely to prove so troublesome as neighbours as the King of BURMAH has done in the past. The British Indian Government would be relieved from the presence in their vicinity of a wily and unfriendly despot, who has never forgiven the annexation of Pegu, and is known to cherish hopes of some day recovering it. Finally, the English Government would, by becoming immediate neighbours to the Chinese, be able to exert an amount of moral influence and pressure upon the Peking Government which at present they cannot bring to bear. There ought not to be any danger of collision with the Chinese. They would be anxious to trade with British merchants, and if a trade route were established it could not fail to have a beneficial effect upon the provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen, by conducing to the development of commerce and the consequent increase of law and order in those turbulent but rich and productive countries.

As to the idea of Burmah being overrun with Chinese, that is a matter that need excite no apprehension. A correspondent of *The Times*, signing himself "A Burman," declares that the great want in Burmah is population, and the sooner Chinese can be induced to take up the waste lands there the better. "If," he remarks, "we are overrun with them, their known industry would soon bring the country under cultivation, producing increasing revenue to Government, from which, surely, could be provided the expenditure necessary for the addition that might be required to our present force; and, with direct railway communication with Calcutta, which would soon follow, all the Chinese their own country could spare could be well looked after. Burmah, Assam, and Cachar are all crying out for population. This is the speediest and only way this want can be efficiently supplied, and there is unoccupied land for any number of Chinese labourers in those provinces." These are sensible observations. There is no doubt that immediately on the absorption of Burmah by the British Indian Government, the Chinese would flock over the border. They have a just appreciation of the benefits and advantages British government secures, as witness the large and prosperous Chinese communities at the Straits Settlements. Nor are they particularly difficult to govern. Of course there are usually among emigrants a good many adventurers, and needy—sometimes desperate—characters. But, as a rule, the majority of Chinese emigrants are peaceable, orderly, easily ruled people, and certainly not worse to govern than the Burmese. If it is objected that part of the somewhat limited forces now in India would have to be detached to garrison the newly acquired territory, this objection is easily met. There are troops in Australia not wanted; why not utilise them? Canada now stands in no danger from external foes; a regiment could well be spared from there. The Indian Government were driven to the annexation of Pegu, and the absorption of the remainder of Burmah will ultimately prove to be a necessary consequence of that act. It is true the British Government are opposed to any further extension of their territory; but it is impossible for Burmah to continue long to exist as an independent and isolated kingdom. It has no seaboard, and under its present system of government cannot enjoy any great amount of prosperity. Probably the parties most rejoiced at the event would be his Golden Footed Majesty's oppressed and impoverished subjects.

As will be seen, on reference to our Police Intelligence, a large seizure of putrid pork has been made in the colony. A quantity of it had been already salted down, for what destination does not clearly appear. The Chinese constable who gave evidence in the case said he understood the pork was going to be despatched to Canton to be made into a delicacy known as moon cakes. The Chinese stomach is not usually very fastidious; but, as the consumption of this unsavoury flesh would probably be attended with danger to health, it is as well that it was not permitted to be sent to its proposed destination. But there is too much reason to believe that it was really never intended for a Chinese market at all. It is much more likely that it was being salted for the use of sailors, or, at all events, to be sold with that object. The masters of vessels need to be set on their guard against dealing with Chinese for such supplies. It would be easy, after showing a piece of good pork as a sample, to palm off the unwholesome meat upon unsuspecting buyers. Too much publicity cannot be given to cases of the kind. Seamen are imposed upon in every direction, and require protection from the land sharks to be found in every port. It is to be hoped the police will continue to keep a sharp look-out for bad meat. Poor Jack is sufficiently victimised without being supplied with putrid pork.

A telegram has been received stating that the incoming French mail was expected to leave Saigon for Hongkong this afternoon.

A parade and inspection of the Volunteer and Government Fire Brigades will take place to-day at 5 p.m. at the Central Fire Brigade Station, Queen's Road.

The *Exeter Gazette* understands that the Rev. Arthur Fearon, curate of Cheriton Bishop, has been appointed by the Colonial Secretary to the chaplaincy of the English settlement at Pulo-Penang. The appointment is worth £300 gretted by many Churchmen in Devonshire.

We are pleased to state that Mr. C. D. Bottomley, who yesterday retired from the firm of Messrs. Bottomley and Hughes, has been presented with a testimonial by a number of his friends. Mr. Bottomley, has been long and favourably known in the Colony, and both in his business and private relations is held in universal respect. He is now about to accept a position in the firm of Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co., and he enters upon it with the best wishes of his numerous acquaintances.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

LONDON, 28th August, 1875.

The English Press, discussing the relations between England and China, unanimously censure any reactionary policy. Complete satisfaction is required from China for the murder of Mr. Margary, and energetic action is demanded to obtain it.

SUPREME COURT.

31st August.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

THE OPPOSITION ON THE CANTON RIVER.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY *v.* WONG YOUK. $50.—This was a claim for breach of contract. Defendant was a shroff on one of the Company's boats, and it was alleged that he left their employ without notice and joined the *Ichang*.

Mr. Toller was for plaintiffs, and Mr. Brereton for defendants.

Mr. Brereton said perhaps His Lordship would take the case at once, because there were some gentlemen present interested in the matter who wished to get away.

Mr. Toller said he wanted to call as a witness the purser of the steamer *Kinshan*, and that vessel would not arrive till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This was the only witness he intended to call, and he did not think the hearing of the case would occupy very long. He would, therefore, ask that the case should stand over till half-past three o'clock.

His Lordship said an adjournment was inevitable, and he ordered that the case stand over till 3.30. The case was subsequently further adjourned till Thursday.

ALLEGED SLANDER.

SCHULTZ *v.* PETERSEN, $100.—This was an action for damages for alleged slander.

Mr. Brereton appeared for defendant.

The facts were not gone into, but it appeared that plaintiff alleged that defendant had taken some beer about twenty months ago.

Plaintiff, in answer to His Lordship, said he had been employed by Messrs. Hook, Sou & Co. There was one witness he intended to call, but he would not attend without a summons.

His Lordship said he would adjourn the case till Tuesday next, and in the meantime the witness could be summoned to attend.

Adjourned accordingly.

THE "SCOTLAND."

W. H. TAYLOR *v.* JAMES, $420.—This was a claim for commission in securing a charter for the steamer *Scotland*.

His Lordship said he had not yet had an opportunity of considering the case, and judgment was deferred.

A BANKRUPT.

ALGAR *v.* BURSTONJEE, $610.—Mr. Brereton appeared for defendant, and said he had filed a petition in bankruptcy.

His Lordship said Mr. Algar had better withdraw his claim as that was the usual thing to do under such circumstances.

Claim withdrawn accordingly.

A LIQUOR CLAIM.

ROSE *v.* VICARY, $69.20.—This was a claim by Mr. Rose, of the Oriental Hotel, for liquor supplied.

Defendant did not appear.

Plaintiff said the wines, beer, &c., for which the amount was claimed, had been supplied principally on board the steamer of which defendant is captain.

His Lordship said if the things were supplied out of the house the claim was all right, but there was a local ordinance preventing recovery for drinks had in bottle, unless the amount supplied at one time was of the value of $5.

Plaintiff said a portion of the claim was for drinks supplied in the hotel, while some was for chair hire, which he had paid for defendant. The latter did not dispute the claim.

His Lordship said that did not matter. He was bound by the law which said that debts for drinks supplied in the house of under the value of $5 at one time could not be recovered. He must, therefore, ask plaintiff to carefully separate the claim for liquors, &c., supplied out of the house from what was supplied in the house.

Plaintiff did so, and said the claim for liquor supplied out of the house was $44.20.

His Lordship gave judgment for this amount, adding that if defendant was an honourable man he would pay the full amount claimed. It would be very shabby if he did not.

CLAIM FOR BALANCE OF A BILL.

CHEONG KOON *v.* CHUN HOW, $252.72.—This was a claim for balance due.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brereton for defendant.

The defendant had paid $95.42 into Court, and pleaded payment as to the balance, producing a receipt signed by the plaintiff for the amount. The circumstances under which the receipt was given, as appeared from the evidence and Mr. Brereton's statement, were that Chun Kow, not having money to pay the plaintiff, the defendant was pressed by him for an order for the amount on Edwards, Rozario & Co., who were indebted to the defendant on account of a contract they had taken from the Commissariat which the defendant was carrying out. The defendant gave the order, which the plaintiff treated as money and gave the receipt for the amount accordingly. On presenting the order to Edwards, Rozario & Co. they promised to pay the amount, retaining the order and giving a receipt for it. The plaintiff remained satisfied with this arrangement for about two months, and not receiving payment he took out a summons against Edwards, Rozario & Co. for payment, which he afterwards withdrew.

After evidence and arguments, His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff.

Mr. Brereton intimated his client's intention to appeal.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

31st August.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ASSAULT.

T. Mevill, barkeeper at the Old Home at Home, and William O'Hara, a seaman, were charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in the Queen's-road.

P.C. 89 said he saw the defendants on the ground. Mevill was on top of O'Hara and beating his head on the stones. The defendant Mevill said he asked O'Hara for the payment of forty cents, and was abused by him. He simply tried to put him out of house.

Mevill was fined $2, and O'Hara was discharged.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

European constable No. 80 charged Chun Azee with being a suspicious character, having found him in the cookhouse of the Sing Ping Theatre, where a quantity of clothing was hung up to dry.

The prisoner was identified as an old offender and was this time sent to three months' hard labour.

PUTRID PORK.

Chan Achow and three others were charged by Inspector Grimes with having in their possession in Sai-on-lane, West Point, a large quantity of putrid pork and a number of dead pigs, unwholesome and unfit for human food.

Inspector Grimes said that he found in the possession of the first two prisoners a basket full of putrid pork, salted down, in a house at the back of a public latrine. He also found twelve putrid dead pigs and a large quantity of salt. The first prisoner was master of the latrine, and he told him he was salting it down for the other prisoners, who lived near the Battery Row. He went to the house mentioned and found the third and fourth prisoners, and four more baskets of the diseased pork all salted down. He received his information from Chinese constable No. 169. There would be about fifteen pigs altogether.

Chinese constable 169 deposed to finding the putrid pork in the latrine, of which the first prisoner was the master, and said he understood it was going to be taken up to Canton to be made into meat for human food. He found a junk.

The Indian watchman at the Old P. and O. Co.'s Factory said he overheard some men say that some dead pigs had been taken to a public latrine to be cut up and salted, and the Inspector had entered to arrest the people and some had got away. The pork did not belong to the people of the latrine, but to another man. Just then the first prisoner came along, and he was pointed out by them as the master. He went up and arrested him, and tried to find out from him where the pork came from and what was going to be done with it.

The first prisoner said he was a servant to the fourth prisoner, who was master of the latrine and who placed the pork there.

The case was remanded until the 2nd September, and the police instructed to destroy the pork.

MARINE MAGISTRATES' COURT.

31st August.

BEFORE J. P. MCEUEN, ESQ., R.N. (ACTING HARBOUR MASTER.)

THE "GLENLYON."

J. Cox, chief steward of the British steamship *Glenlyon*, was summoned by Li Hing, a servant on board, for assaulting him on the 29th instant.

The complainant said his brother came on board to see him, and the defendant told him to go out of the ship. He advised his brother to go, and as he did so the defendant said he would break his head. He told the defendant he had better try. The defendant then picked up a rolling pin and struck him on the head.

The defendant said on Friday the complainant had a dirty boy on board, and said he was his friend. He told him to send him away, but on his return from shore found him still on board. The next day he was still on board, and he saw him in the cook house interfering with the provisions. He told him to go out of the ship, and ordered the complainant to go to his work. The complainant rushed into the galley and brought out a large chopper and attempted to strike him. He then picked up a piece of wood and struck him on the head. The complainant then left the ship.

The defendant was fined ten shillings.

CANTON.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

An instance of the way they do it in China came to my knowledge the other day. I mean, of course, the mode by which Chinese officials grow rich, fat, and saucy. Likin tax stations are instituted nominally for searching for smuggled goods; they are really engines of oppression. The following case will illustrate the truth of this assertion: So-and-so few days ago a certain travelling trader bought a small case of matches with the intention of selling them in his native village. He paid duty at the proper customs on his merchandise and then took passage on board a passenger boat, to which he transferred it. When the boat was passing Fatan, a few miles from Canton, it was stopped by the petty officers of the likin station in order that they might search it for smuggled goods. Of course, they spied the matches and eagerly pounced upon them as dutiable goods. The owner protested that he had paid duty on them; but this did not prevent the officers from weighing them again and discovering that the case was two catties over what had been paid duty on. Thereupon they charged the unlucky trader with intending to smuggle, and threatened to put him in irons. Ultimately by working upon his terrors, they contrived to extort $10 from him, and then permitted him to resume his journey, probably with a resolution to recoup his loss on the earliest opportunity, at the expense of the revenue.

SALVAGE CASE.

A curious salvage case has been brought before the City of London Sheriff's Court. The captain of the *Neptune* found in the Atlantic a vessel named the *Woodbine*, whose captain was dead, and whose mate was ill. The *Woodbine* was bound for Monte Video, and had gone out of her course. The captain of the *Neptune* righted her chronometers, supplied her with provisions, put her in her proper course, and left a mate in charge of her. He claimed salvage for these services. It was stated that the mate of the *Neptune* had been satisfied. Mr. Commissioner Kerr awarded the captain £70, with leave to the defendant to move, if he could produce authorities, that a captain could not individually sue.

THE "LIFE" OF SUBMARINE CABLES.

The *Money Market Review* says that a fact of some importance, as tending to, if it does not entirely dispel the prevailing impression that the "life" of a submarine cable is of a limited nature, was mentioned by Mr. John Pender, M.P., at the meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company. He stated that the various sections of the Eastern system, with the exception of a short one at one time, were in perfect working order. But of far greater importance, as affecting the future of submarine cable enterprise, was his announcement that the Suez and Aden section, which was laid in comparatively warm water, had improved in insulation by no less than 38 per cent, and the other cables of the Eastern Company from 45 to 77 per cent, in insulation power, which is of course the chief element in estimating their capacity for the transmission of messages. Mr. Pender further stated that the cables longest laid have improved the most.

CLERICAL FANATICISM IN PORTUGAL.

"In Portugal, where ecclesiastical difficulties have been with rare exceptions, hitherto unknown, the Roman Catholic clergy have been endeavouring to excite the fanaticism of the people and bring about complications with foreign powers. On the jubilee of the Pope, in one of the principal churches of Lisbon, a priest who was preaching to a very distinguished congregation, among whom were even the Ambassadors of Spain and France, embraced the opportunity afforded by a sermon on the life of the reigning Pope, to inveigh most violently against the King of Italy and the German Emperor. In consequence of diplomatic action taken on account of these proceedings, chiefly by the German Ambassador, Count Brandenburg, the Portuguese Government immediately forwarded a remonstrance to the Archbishop of Lisbon, in which a strict examination of the affair and punishment of the guilty priests were recommended, and stringent injunctions were given for the prevention of such scandalous occurrences."

A STORY OF A PRIZE.

The *Bassirat* tells a curious story concerning the property left by Hadji Hassan Agha, the tutor of the Austrian post-office, who lately died suddenly, while crossing the Karateuri bridge:—

"Deceased, who was a native of the Peloponnesus, had no heir, and his property consequently reverted to the Evsaf, or Ministry of Pious Foundations. The Evsaf caused an inventory to be made of the Hadji's possessions, and the functionaries who performed that task found, besides the title-deeds of landed and house property, furniture, &c., a sum of £323 in gold, hidden in a dollar, and a packet composed of twenty-two Roumelian Railway Bonds. One of the bonds in question was the winner of the grand prize of 300,000 francs, drawn on the 1st of June last. The lucky bond was folded apart from the others, in a copy of the *Bassirat* containing the list of the winning numbers. The late possessor of the bond, if this tale be true, must have possessed an uncommonly phlegmatic temperament to have not only concealed his good fortune from everybody, but to have deferred for a whole month the satisfaction of establishing his claim to a prize of £12,000."

THE "CASTALIA."

Of the two peculiarly constructed vessels, built respectively on the designs of Mr. Bessemer and Captain Dicey, for the purpose of lessening the discomfort of crossing the Channel, one at least seems to be a success. The trial of the Bessemer was not attended with satisfactory results, even apart from the great and peculiar feature—the swinging saloon—which was not tested. It is maintained that the circumstances under which she was tried were exceptional and unfavourable, but while she is given the benefit of the doubt thus claimed for her, it is at least certain that for the present she is not a success. The Castalia, Captain Dicey's ship, is a totally different vessel in plan and construction, and her trial trip on the 22nd July seems to have been altogether satisfactory. In her voyage from Gravesend to Dover, her subsequent passage of the Channel to Calais in one hour and fifty minutes, and her return journey to the English coast, she is reported to have given every satisfaction to the officials and scientific observers on board. Going at a speed of eleven knots an hour, and rising steadily and easily on the waves, she appeared to realise very fully the intentions of her designers. The public trial trip which is shortly to take place between Dover and Ostend will be a further and more severe test of her qualities, but one which there is every reason to hope will prove successful.—*Globe.*

A GERMAN ABYSSINIAN COMPANY.

The *Exchange Gazette* of Berlin says that a "German Abyssinian Company" has been formed in that city with the object of establishing a permanent colony in the province of Shoa, in the southern portion of Abyssinia, in order to make scientific researches in unexplored parts of Africa. The ruler of the country, Menelek, approves of the undertaking, and the native population is friendly to it. From Ankobar, the capital, which is about 335 kilometres from the sea, the colonists might send exploring expeditions in all directions, besides which they would be "in a most favourable position for assisting in the organization of the native troops, providing arms and other military requirements, making roads and postal communications, establishing themselves as physicians and chemists, and obtaining lucrative occupation as skilled artisans. The valuable products of the country—such as elephants' tusks, pearls, ostrich feathers, skins, wax, coffee, spices, indigo, gum arabic, india-rubber and drugs—might be obtained by the company in exchange for European goods, and then imported into Europe." The *Gazette* adds that King Menelek is eager to introduce the advantages of civilization into his country, and that if his army were properly organized and armed on the European model it would be useful as an escort for European travellers among the savage tribes of Central Africa. The founder of the company is Herr Rouge, who is known as an African traveller, and has himself visited Shoa.

INDIAN PYGMIES.

The general report of the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India during 1873-74 contains an account of an interview which Mr. Bond, one the staff, had with a couple of the wild folks who live in the hill jungles of the Western Ghâts, to the south-west of the Palanee hills. A strange dwarfish people had often been heard of as frequenting the jungles near the station of Pémalei, in the north-west corner of the Tinnevelly district, but until Mr. Bond caught these two specimens no trace of them had been seen by the members of the Survey. These two people, a man and a woman, believed themselves to be 100 years old, but Mr. Bond suppose the man to be about 25, and the woman 18 years of age. "The man," Mr. Bond states, "is 4ft. 6in. in height, 36in. round the chest, and 18in. horizontally round the head over the eyebrows. He has a round head, coarse, black, woolly hair, and a dark brown skin. The forehead is low and slightly retreating, the lower part of the face projects like the muzzle of a monkey, and the mouth, which is small and oval, with thick lips, protrudes about an inch beyond his nose; he has short handy legs, a comparatively long body, and arms that extend almost to his knees; the back just above the buttock is concave, making the stern appear to be much protruded. The hands and fingers are dumpy and always contracted, so that they cannot be made to stretch out quite straight and flat; the palms and fingers are covered with thick skin (more particularly so the tips of the fingers), and the neck is small and imperfect; the feet are broad and thickskinned all over; the hairs of his moustache are of a grayish white, scanty, and coarse like bristles, and he has no beard. The woman is 4ft. 9in. in height, 27in. round the chest (above the breasts), and 19in. horizontally round the head above the brows; the colour of the skin is sallow, or of a nearly yellow tint; the hair is black, long, and straight, and the features well formed. There is no difference between her appearance and that of the common women of that part of the country. She is pleasant to look at, well developed, and modest. Their only dress is a loose cloth, and they eat flesh, but feed chiefly on roots and honey. They have no fixed dwelling places, but sleep on any convenient spot, generally between two rocks or in caves near which they happen to be benighted. They make a fire and cook what they have collected during the day, and keep the fire burning all night for warmth and to keep away wild animals. They worship certain local divinities of the forest—Rakus or Rakis, and Pé (after whom the hill is named, Pémalei). The woman cooks for and waits on the man, eating only after he is satisfied.—*London Medical Record.*

GAOLBIRDS FLOGGED.

Two prisoners, named James Debuse, aged twenty-one, and Charles Lewis, aged eighteen, have received the punishment of twenty-five strokes from a cat-o'-nine-tails within the gaol of Newgate. They were convicted of highway robbery with violence at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, and Debuse, who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and the punishment of the cat in addition, and Lewis to five years' penal servitude with the flogging as well. From the time of the sentence both the prisoners are reported to have shown very great dread of their approaching punishment. Lewis remarked to one of the officials as he was leaving the dock that he could easily "rub off" the five years, but he could not "rub off" the cat. The first who was brought in was the prisoner Debuse, and the moment he was secured to the whipping block he began to roar lustily. When the first cut was given he shrieked loudly, and continued to scream and entreat for mercy until the whole of the punishment had been inflicted. The other prisoner, Lewis, bore his punishment with a little more fortitude, but he continued to howl piteously during the whole of the flogging.

A NICE YOUNG WOMAN.

The ladies of Liverpool appear by their conduct fully to justify the statement made by Mrs. Poyser in "Adam Bede" with regard to women in general, that "God Almighty made them to match the men." A young woman, on being sentenced at the police-court in that town to two months' imprisonment for being drunk and assaulting a policeman, expressed here intention on release from captivity of "biting his nose off." This imprudent announcement led to a second charge being made against her of using threatening language, which she met by simply remarking that she was "determined to do it." She was then informed by the Bench that it was a question whether her term of imprisonment should not be extended to six months—an arrangement which the young lady declared that she was "quite agreeable to." Her sentence was therefore amended to meet her own views and that of the magistrates, and she was sent to prison for six months accordingly. It was stated that eighteen previous convictions were recorded against this high spirited damsel. It is to be hoped that the chaplain will, before her term of imprisonment has expired, induce her to relinquish her intention of biting off the nose of the police-officer who has incurred her displeasure.

THE HOME TRADE OF 1875.

We have now the evidence of the reports of one or two industrial companies as to the nature of the home trade in the first half of 1875. There are now or three joint stock companies engaged in the trade of wholesale warehousemen, one of the trades most dependent on the general consuming power of the country, and whose returns are thus significant of the state of trade at home; and in all these cases the accounts on this point are satisfactory. Thus Messrs. Foster, Porter, and Co., while declaring the usual dividend of 12½ per cent. per annum, simply state that the business continues to be highly satisfactory. The Fore Street Warehouse Company again pay a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and state that, while the shipping trade is unsatisfactory, the home trade during the last half-year had been, on the whole, satisfactory, although prices had not regained their former buoyancy. Messrs. Pawson and Company again, while reporting a generally unsatisfactory result, ascribe it in the first place, "to the vicious and traditional practice of the house of keeping stocks out of proportion to returns," and state that the trading of the majority of the departments during the half-year has been good, but the losses on the silk department have absorbed the whole of the profits of the other departments. In this great branch of business, therefore, the home trade has been satisfactory, and anything unfavourable that is reported arises either from the connection of the particular companies with the shipping trade, or from special and individual causes of loss with which the general state of trade is not concerned.—*Economist.*

THE QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS.

Another Canada Oil Wells case, involving the question of the qualification of directors out of Canada, came, though [illegible] of the painful circumstances involved in the case of Sir John Hay and others, has just been decided by the Master of the Rolls. In this case, the Western of Canada Oil Land and Works Company, the directors had been told by the promoter that they would be allotted fully paid-up shares to qualify, but according to the report of the case, the first act of the directors, though their good faith was not questioned, was to adopt on behalf of the company an agreement, dated the 18th of December, 1871, between Walker (the promoter), and one Hartley, as trustee for the company by which Walker, for himself and other vendors, contracted to sell to Hartley, as such trustee, certain lands, oil wells, plant, &c., at the price of £150,000 in cash, and 2,250,000 to 2,500 fully paid-up £100 shares; and this price was actually paid without further inquiry by the directors, as trustees of the company, for a property for which, it was stated in court, the liquidator has not been able to realise a single farthing. The shares which the directors received were part of those thus paid to the promoter, and the Master of the Rolls has accordingly decided that they must be treated as not fully paid-up. He was of opinion that the company had the right to say that the purchase money was enhanced by the amount of the shares allotted to the respondents, and ought to be diminished to that extent. If the respondents had received cash instead of shares, he should have ordered them to repay it; and as it was, he should fix them with the shares, as shares on which nothing had been paid, and order them to pay the costs of the summons.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S PROTEST.

The following is a copy of the "Protest" made by Mr. Plimsoll respecting the Merchant Shipping Bill:—

"I protest in the name of God against any further delay in proceeding with the Shipping Bill. The Bill itself is an atrocious sham, but there is enough humanity and knowledge in the House of Commons to change it into a good measure. At this moment there are 2,654 ships afloat which have run through their classes just like the Bird of Avon, and yet at this moment any of the owners, captains, mates, ship's husband, and consignees of those ships may without warrant arrest British subjects who, having carelessly agreed to sail in them, find when too late that the only alternative before them is gaol or death. I charge the Government that they are, wittingly and unwittingly—for there are both—playing into the hands of the maritime murderers inside the House and outside the House, to secure a further continuance of the present murderous system. What is demanded by humanity is that rotten ships should be broken up or repaired; that ships should not be overloaded; that grain cargoes should not be carried in bulk, so as to expose the lives of those on board to deadly peril; and deck cargoes, the source of innumerable agony to many and death to so many more, should be put an end to. The Government Bill provides for none of these things; it provides only heavier penalties and severer punishments against our unfortunate fellow subjects whose necessities take them to sea. I desire to unmask the villains who sit in the House, the representatives of the more numerous, but not greater, villains who are outside the House, and, in the name of our common humanity, I demand that this Bill shall be proceeded with immediately, as the report of the Agricultural Holdings Bill will send scores of county members out of town, members who, if a manly support the cause of justice, humanity, and mercy, and thus leave to the Government and shipowners the power to prolong the horrible state of things which now exists. In the name of the God of all justice and of all mercy I protest against any further delay. I demand that the Merchant Shipping Bill be proceeded with from this hour, *de die in diem* until through Committee, and failing this, I lay upon the head of the Prime Minister and his fellows the blood of all the men who shall perish next winter from preventable causes, and I denounce against him and against them the wrath of that God who has said, 'Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child. If thou afflict them in any wise, and they cry at all unto me, I will surely hear their cry, and my wrath shall waxe hot, and I will kill you with the sword, and your wives shall be widows and your children fatherless.' How much better that shall be his indignation and wrath against those who reduce unhappy women and children to that deplorable condition, and who leave their own fellow creatures guilty of no crime to a violent and sudden death."

PRE-HISTORIC MAN.

At the excavations now being made for the foundations of the Thames Embankment extension to the south of the Houses of Parliament, some interesting relics of a probably pre-historic age were discovered recently by the workmen employed there. These consist, for the most part, of bones supposed to be those of extinct species of quadrupeds and birds; but among them was found the under jawbone, retaining all the molar teeth, of a man, apparently belonging to an early type of the human race. Some of the bones discovered have adhering to them small fresh water shells, and other fresh-water shells of various kinds were found near to them in great abundance. One of the most remarkable objects found in these excavations is the upper jaw, palate, facial bones, and eyesockets of an animal of the rodentia or gnawing order. This is only wanting in two teeth—namely, those belonging to the centre of the front of the mouth, which the sockets show were, like the rabbit's, gnawing teeth. The other 12 teeth remain in the jaw, the molars being eight, and the incisors four, but the incisor teeth are placed two on either side of the central gnawing teeth, and not between the two canine teeth, as in the carnivora, including man. This fragment of the mouth and facial bones of an animal is nearly of the size of the like part of the human frame, and, excepting for the position of the rodent teeth and the absence of the canine teeth, it might at first sight be mistaken for a portion of a human head. No animal of the rodentia order of so large a size is now, however, found in this country or known to have existed in it within the period of human history. With these animal remains, and at about the same spot, a flint knife was found, evidently formed by early human skill. Most of these ancient remains were discovered at about 32ft. below the surface of the bank of the river opposite Abingdon-street, and 5ft. above the level of the London clay, embedded in a deposit of black vegetable mould, containing numerous pieces of the smaller branches of trees become black as peat oak. Some of the bones, including those of the rodent animal, mixed together with shells, were, however, found in a fluvial sandy silt or drift, and it was in a deposit of this kind that the flint knife was obtained.—*Times.*

THE SERVIAN ELECTIONS.

A correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* gives some interesting information about the forthcoming Servian elections. The three principal parties in the country, he says, are fully prepared for the coming conflict, which gives much anxiety to the Government owing to the threatening aspect of affairs in the East. An attempt was made to unite two of the antagonistic parties—the "Conservative" and the "Liberal"—before the elections should begin, but the plan failed, though the negotiations were conducted by a statesman so universally esteemed as M. Marinovite. He and M. Ovuic are the leaders of the so-called Conservative party, which aims at the maintenance of peace and order in the country, the preservation of friendly relations with all its neighbours, and especially with the guaranteeing Power, the utilization of all the power of the country for the development of its internal prosperity, and the adoption of a moderate though dignified policy towards the Porte, firmly adhering to all the rights secured to Servia by treaties, but carefully refraining from all encroachments on the suzerain power. The "Liberals," on the other hand, are chiefly the representatives of the proprietors. They also do not desire any violent changes, but they oppose the Ministry on the ground that it does not grant certain reforms which they consider necessary, and this, combined with the great wealth at their disposal, gives them much influence with the masses. Their leaders are accused of striving, above all things, to come into power, and, with this object, of making dangerous promises to the revolutionary party in order to obtain their support. The latter, who call themselves Radicals, have more supporters than is generally believed or admitted. These are totally opposed to the existing system. Their object is the formation of an "independent Servian Empire," which can only be effected by a great war. Anything like supremacy or protection is so detested by them that they even look with distrust upon the friendship of a foreign State, and would reject any advice, however salutary, which it might offer. Among the "Radical" party there are many Communists and Socialists, representatives of the discontented and needy classes, which are more numerous in Servia than elsewhere. These desire to make war against Turkey in order to have the opportunity of getting up a revolution at home; but the majority of the Servian people, however inclined they might be to the former course, are decidedly opposed to the latter. Such, concludes the correspondent, are the three parties which are now striving for power in Servia. It is impossible as yet to hazard a prediction as to which of them will win; the "Liberal" party appears to be the most popular one, but the Servians are easily influenced by political agitators, and many unlooked for incidents will probably occur when the elections take place.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BARBAROUS MURDER AND ROBBERY IN GERMANY.

About six weeks ago all Berlin was horror-struck by the discovery of a barbarous and mysterious crime. A retired shoemaker of advanced years, named Kontzack, was found to have been murdered in his own dwelling in the Koolstrasse. The old man had been throttled by means of a cord tied tightly round his throat and a handkerchief had been thrust into his mouth to stifle his cries. The deceased was a man of eccentric and penurious habits, living in such utter isolation that even the woman who cooked for him and attended to his wants was never suffered to enter his sitting-room. He seems to have traded in secondhand clothes, and especially in articles of female attire. No traces of the assassin were forthcoming, but the state of confusion in which the room was found evidently showed that plunder had been the motive of the crime. Some days having passed without affording any clue to the murderer, the police offered a reward of 300 marks for his discovery. On the very same day a man named Krantum and his wife lodged information against a certain Gabel, a journeyman joiner. Following up the clue thus given, the police authorities named warrants against Gabel and three other persons, besides Krantum and his wife, whose demeanour appeared to justify suspicion. The case has come on for trial at the City Court, and occupied two days. Gabel did not attempt to deny his crime, his only extenuating plea being that he had not intended to kill the old man, but wished simply to prevent him from giving the alarm while he and his accomplice Ley ransacked the premises. Both, he added, had been edged on to commit the deed by a friend named Printz, also in custody, and charged with being concerned in the murder. The two went to Kontzack's dwelling-place, and got the old man into conversation under pretence of chaffering some women's cloaks. As soon as Kontzack was off his guard he was seized, hurriedly gagged with the handkerchief already mentioned, and thrown across his bed, and while in this position the cord, in which a slip knot had been tied, was passed round his neck and drawn as tightly as possible. This energy, worthy of a better cause, however, almost entirely thrown away, for on going to the place where, as Printz had assured them, the old man used to keep his treasure, the assassins found nothing more valuable than a few pairs of old boots, a gingham umbrella of two, a watch, four rings, a breastpin, and some other trifles, with which they at once made off, not forgetting a few articles belonging to the murdered man's stock in trade. Before they went, however, a hurried glance at the writhing form upon the bed awakened misgivings in the minds of the heartless wretches. He was not dead, and might betray them after all. A fresh string was put round his throat and a knot was tied, Gabel tugging at one end and Ley at the other." Afterwards Gabel, to make assurance doubly sure, tied a second knot. Never was the old saying "ill gotten, ill spent" more forcibly illustrated than in this case. The few objects which they had acquired at the cost of murder, with all its consequences, were sold or pawned for ridiculously small sums, with which the assassins made merry the whole day in a beerhouse. The watch and the rings eventually led to their detection and identification. The result of the trial was as follows:—Gabel and Ley were sentenced to death, Printz as an abettor to two years' hard labour, Krantum and his wife to three months, and a sixth prisoner to one month. The extreme penalty of the law will not be carried out, as death-punishments, although still upon the statute-book, have for many years fallen into practical disuse, it being the invariable practice of the present King to exercise his prerogative of mercy in all such cases.

CESSION TO THE KHEDIVE OF THE PORT OF ZEYLA.

The Ottoman Government always considered the port of Zeyla as forming

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

BOULOGNE, July 22nd.

A draught of the Anglo-French Submarine Tunnel Bill is to be read in the National Assembly as urgent, immediately after the Budget debate on the subject next week.

SOCIAL TRAGEDIES IN FRANCE.

A couple of social tragedies are reported from the provinces. The first took place at Arras. M. Toubeau, a cork manufacturer, had long suspected his wife of infidelity, but the proof of her guilt had hitherto been wanting. On returning home unexpectedly he came across a letter which left no doubt of his wife's conduct. He at once fetched his revolver, fired two shots at his wife, and then blew out his own brains; the woman, however, is not dead, the ball having lodged in the fleshy part of her arm. The other case happened at Toulouse, where a retired officer named Maury, aged 65, got enamoured of his landlady's daughter, a handsome girl of 25, and, on being rejected with contempt, waylaid her, shot her dead, and then committed suicide.

A GIGANTIC FISH WORM.

Apropos of the fish scare, we have been shown a specimen of a tape worm lately found in the belly of a Kalabosu fish. The fish, when purchased, was dead, but apparently in good condition, and about five pounds in weight. On its belly being opened, the worm dropped out, and began to wriggle about with great liveliness. This frightened the soullion, who was preparing the fish for the cookroom, and he cut the worm up into a dozen bits. The fragment shown us was about five inches long and five-eighths of an inch in breadth. The total length of the worm was over four feet. It was of a buffy color, and marked with transverse lines, indicating that its body was formed of a series of flattened rings; the two sides were slightly serrated and marked with small pores. The animal is a veritable cestoid, probably of the family of Tetrarhynchus. Worms of this species are found both in cold-blooded animals like fish and reptiles and in birds and animals; it is not likely, however, that they or their ova would survive the process of boiling or frying, to which fishes are subjected before they are eaten, and our fish-vorous readers need not be alarmed at the discovery. The specimen, we understand, has been sent to the Asiatic Society for identification.—*Hindu Patriot.*

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST A FRENCH OFFICER IN ROME.

An unpleasant occurrence is reported from Rome. A French officer, who is in Italy with his young wife on a wedding trip, while walking on the Corso in uniform and with the Legion of Honour Cross on his breast, was to a certain extent mobbed. Some Roman citizens said they remembered him as a member of the Antibes Legion, the last French force that occupied Rome; and it was said that a priest had been seen whispering to him. Many disagreeable observations were made in his hearing. Captain Lemoyne, the French military attaché, prudently warned this officer that the regulations of the service prohibited him from wearing his uniform and Cross when not on special duty in foreign countries. He persisted, however, and showed himself in the evening at the most fashionable cafes, and was ultimately followed by such a crowd that a police commissary, putting on his scarf and making the three proclamations equivalent to reading the Riot Act, dispersed the people, and escorted the imprudent officer to the Hotel Minerva, where he was staying. The Italian Minister called on the French envoy, who in the most friendly manner lamented the untoward incident, and said that the officer would be censured for breach of regulations.

THE MODERN BABYLON.

The vastness of London was never more clearly shown than in the index of streets and places recently published by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The list contains the names of about 30,000 separate thoroughfares. Of these, 1,705 have had their names or numbers changed, while no less than 129,547 houses were re-numbered up to the end of 1874. At the present time the metropolis includes 160 places christened Albert, and 198 bearing Her Majesty's name. Odd to say, our old friends Brown, Jones, and Robinson, are not nearly so common in the list, the first appearing only 20 times, the second 8 times, and the third 14. But John is a great offender against postman's peace of mind, that name being repeated 163 times. Even the most singular appellations have a way of multiplying themselves. Thus there are no less than five Frog's Islands, of which Hammersmith, Wandsworth, Norwood, Lewisham, and Limehouse each possess one. Then Frogmore turns out to be in Love-lane, Wandsworth, instead of near Windsor, while one of two Fashion-streets is in Spitalfields. "Who was Fugion?" readers will be tempted to ask when coming across Fugion's-place, nor will their curiosity be set at rest on finding that the thoroughfare is situate in Palmer's Village, Westminster. Taking St. Paul's Cathedral as the central point, the numbering of houses when altered, and also in new streets, begins at the end of the street nearest that building, the odd numbers being assigned to the left side, and even to the right. The practice of numbering houses in London only began in 1764, or a little more than a century ago.—*Globe.*

CHANNEL COLLISION SUIT.

Judgment has been given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upon an appeal from a decision in the High Court of Admiralty, in a cross cause of damage which had been instituted between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the steamship *Indus*, and the International Navigation Company, the owners of the screw steamer *Abbotsford*. The collision occurred off Dover between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 24th November last. The *Indus* was bound from London to Bombay, *viâ* Southampton, and was passing down Channel under the charge of a pilot. The *Abbotsford* was on a voyage from Antwerp to New York, and at the time of the occurrence was proceeding in a slanting direction from the land after landing a pilot. The collision took place between the port bow of the *Abbotsford* and the starboard quarter of the *Indus*, and caused such a severe damage that both vessels had to undergo repairs before proceeding on their voyages. Sir R. J. Phillimore found the *Abbotsford* to blame, as, from the evidence, he considered the collision took place at least two miles from land, and that she should not therefore have attempted to cross the bows of the *Indus*. Their lordships considered, from the evidence, that the collision took place about a mile from the shore, and therefore condemned the *Indus* for being so close to the land, and not keeping a better look out. The pilot was not to blame, and their lordships would therefore humbly advise her Majesty to reverse the decision with costs.

CITY OPINION ON TRADE PROSPECTS.

We (*Economist*) extract from the speech of the chairman of the directors of the London Joint Stock Bank, Mr. Rodewald, the following view as to the future of trade, which coincides generally, we may remark, with what we have expressed from time to time during the last few months:—"It is quite natural that, surrounded by the wreck of discreditable failures, the community should be desponding, and that the present mist should overshadow the view into the future. The decline in the value of merchandise is so extreme in most articles that the lowest level was nearly attained, and is still more and unduly depressed by the apprehensions and uneasiness consequent upon recent events. The absence of all speculation, commented upon for many months past in the reports of newspapers, and the slow movement of the markets, discouraged purchasers, and while it indeed then to reduce their stocks to the utmost, it threw the entire burden of holding upon the importers who are sufficiently discouraged, and groaning under the temporary infliction. But now, on the other hand, the elements of prosperous and sound trade are manifest to an unusual degree. Labour is fully employed here and on the continent at remunerative prices; pauperism is at a minimum; bread is extremely cheap; and the consuming capacity of the masses, encouraged by low prices of all the necessaries of life, was probably never so great in this century. This is the basis upon which trade is sure to revive before long, and it might have done so already if it had not been checked by the outbreak of those foul and weak spots belonging to failed speculations of previous seasons of high prices, and which still alarm public feeling, started up by mischievous gossip of unprincipled or thoughtless persons. But well-paid and general employment of labour, together with low prices, will prevail, and before we know it may lead to a flourishing and sound trade, which, in the interest of commerce and manufactures, we will trust soon to see established."

A LUCKY SEAMAN.

The screw steamer *Embleton*, of Newcastle, commanded by Captain Stephenson, of Flat Terrace, South Shields, which is on a voyage from Bombay for Revel (cotton), has put into the Tyne to coal, and one of the seamen, named George Pleasance, has received intelligence that a handsome fortune has been left him. On the arrival of the steamer Capt. Stephenson received a letter, in which it was stated that Pleasance's mother had died and bequeathed property in London and York worth between 30,000*l* and 40,000*l* to her son, and also requesting that he be paid off. Notwithstanding that the voyage was not completed the request was complied with, and yesterday the lucky man—who, it appears, had not the remotest idea of a fortune being in store for him—received his wages at the South Shields Mercantile Marine Office.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES OF COMMERCE.

A deputation from the Yorkshire Chambers of Commerce had an interview with Lord Derby at the Foreign Office on Wednesday, the 21st July. The deputation consisted of Mr. Lloyd, M.P., Mr. Whitwell, M.P., Mr. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Wheelhouse, M.P., Mr. Ripley, M.P., Messrs. Barran, Leeds; Mr. Hoffman, Bradford, Mr. Peel, Huddersfield; Mr. Hongate, Dewsbury, and Mr. Taylor, Batley. The object of the deputation was to call the attention of his Lordship to the necessity of our Government watching the proceedings of other European Governments relative to Treaties of Commerce which are about to expire, and in connexion with which fresh negotiations are likely to be commenced, and to claim of every country with which we are on friendly terms to be so treated in each case that our commercial relations should not be unfairly or injuriously affected, though we may not at the moment be directly parties to the negotiations. It was suggested that, in the event of any attempt being made on the part of any country to increase our tariff rates, every possible effort should be made by our Government to induce any foreign Government to withdraw such increased tariff, if proposed. These remarks apply especially to Italy at the present, she having denounced all her Treaties with the avowed object and purpose of increasing her tariff—a policy the deputation believed to be unwise for Italy herself, and especially unjust to countries like our own, which admit her productions free, and which, if carried out, may be only the beginning of a system of retaliatory action on the part of other countries. Lord Derby expressed his desire, and stated it to be the intention of the Foreign Office, that all the matters referred to should be most carefully attended to. He also suggested to the deputation that the Chambers of Commerce representing the various industries of the kingdom might from time to time be most useful and valuable in supplying information to the Foreign Office, with reference especially to the effect on their different trades of the tariff rates which have existed during the time of the Treaties which are about to expire.

THE MARITIME EXHIBITION IN PARIS.

The inaugural ceremony of the "Exposition Maritime et Fluviale" took place in due form, but it cannot be said that the Exhibition itself was inaugurated. The ceremony was held in the Circus of the Champs Elysees, whereas the Exhibition is in the Palais de l'Industrie. So far as the ceremony was concerned, the programme was strictly adhered to. The orchestra played the overture to "La Muette de Portici." Then Admiral Fourichon gave an address, and M. Noelle made a speech. He was followed by M. Taillade, the actor, who recited a poem called "Navigation," and then the chorus singers sang indifferently a "Hymne à la Mer," by M. Adrien Boieldieu. Thus far, the programme was pervaded by an aqueous character. But when the hearers left the Circus and repaired to the Palais de l'Industrie they were doomed to disappointment. The noise, dust, dirt, and confusion of the place were distracting; there were very few objects displayed, and at least nine tenths of those exhibited had not the remotest connection with rivers or seas. In every part of the enormous area lately adorned with modern statuary, shown up by dainty *parterres* and gorgeous masses of flowers, workmen were busily engaged in making the stalls and shops. Others were gilding signboards, others varnishing furniture, and others hauling up gigantic placards to the inner gallery, while a few shopkeepers' assistants were retiring to a short distance and looking admiringly at the way in which they had "dressed" their widows. One of the most prominent objects exhibited was a tramway car, and near it were several carriages of different shapes, and stalls for horses' stables. Among other articles equally pertaining to maritime and fluvial affairs were *bronzes d'art*, crockery ware, elegant china vases, jewelled clocks, specimens of asphalte pavement, *souvenirs d'air* for keeping up communication between the passengers and the guard of a railway train, fireproof safes lined with wadded silk for the protection of jewellery, and an entire shopful of *pastilles au miel contre le rhume*—honeydrops for colds in the head. If these are specially intended for sailors they cannot complain of not being well cared for. In the large space labelled "Section Anglaise" there was nothing, or next to nothing, to be seen, the French Custom House authorities having refused to pass the case which had been sent. It is said the exhibition will be ready another week.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

TUESDAY, 31st August, 1875.

With but a very small quantity of New Patna on the market, business in the drug continues unimportant at $595 to $600. Sales of New Benares at $575 to $580, with the choice of chests. Of Malwa, of inferior quality, there have been some sales on the previous noted terms; good drug remains at $580.

Advice of yesterday from Calcutta apprises of a further shipment of 385 chests of drug by the French Packet, *via* Galle, and that the tenth sale of the year has been fixed to take place on the 23th of September next; the steamers, however, are to leave after the cessation of the native holidays, that is, about the 20th of October.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/0½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/1
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/1⅛
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/1⅛

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 220

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 220

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	72⅞
Private, 30 days' sight	72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—129 per cent. discount.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$50 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,050 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 90 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$200 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$492½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$137 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$168 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—23 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 60 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$574 per cent. discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 31ST, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $91.80, by Kin-foong to travelling trader.

Black Peas, 2,000 picals, at $1.55, by Kin-foong to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas, 4,000 picals, at $1.71, by Kwong-mow-tai to travelling trader.

China Root, 30 packages, at $4.05, by Pook-chong to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 200 bags, at $2.85, by Pook-phong to travelling trader.

Gypsum, 500 picals, at 90 cents, by Pook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $9.10, by Pook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Fungus, 10 bags, at $35.80, by Kwong-wing-shing to local trader.

Green Peas, 150 bags, at $2.00, by Tack-mee to local trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	Agent	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Stentor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 9th inst.
Do	Ada		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Faith		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY *via* ADELAIDE	Corinne		Hongkong	B. Davies	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YOKOHAMA	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Colorado (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 8th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Great Republic (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Meikong (str.)	Mourout		Messageries Maritimes	On 4th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Surat (str.)	Pockley		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Theband	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
Do.	Gravina	Suburan	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Panay (str.)	Goyenechea	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Geelong (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Orestes (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE now SHOWING in each Department a New and Varied Assortment of CHOICE GOODS, suitable for SUMMER WEAR, comprising—

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in SILK and WOOL POPLIN.
Light Fancy MOHAIRS.
Figured and Plain Japanese POPLINS.
ALPACAS.
Figured TUSSORE CLOTHS.
Black Fancy GRENADINES.
White Do. Do.
Colored GAUZES.
Printed MUSLINS.
Striped and Checked ORGANDIS.
WASHING MATERIALS for Ladies' Morning Wrappers, &c., in Printed LINENS.
French PERCALES.
Striped and Embroidered GALATEA CLOTHS.
Satin Striped and Check CAMBRICS.
BATISTE.
Figured BRILLIANTES.
TUSSORE CLOTHS.
LINEN LAWNS.
Niagara Lace Stripe CAMBRICS.
Satin Check PIQUES.
Striped LAWNS.

Also Ready-made, a large Assortment of EMBROIDERED COSTUMES in all the new WASHING MATERIALS, guaranteed fast Colors, which will be found most suitable for this Climate.

The Latest Styles in Ladies' and Children's UNTRIMMED STRAW and CHIP HATS.

The Newest Designs in French TRIMMED MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS.

Black Lace and White Shetland SHAWLS.
Black Lace SLEEVELESS JACKETS.
Book MUSLIN REGISTERED PANIER SKIRTS, POLONAISES, JACKETS, and TUNICS.
Book and Swiss MUSLIN EMBROIDERED COSTUMES.
Ready-made MORNING WRAPPERS in French CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTES, and French LAWNS.
A large Stock of FANCY LINEN SETS, COLLARETTES, Real LACE, RUFFLE COLLARS and HEADED FICHUS.
Real LACE COLLARS and CUFFS.
Frilled LACE COLLARS.
TULLE and LACE RUFFLING.
Hemmed and Hem-Stitched and Lace Edge HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY and Lisle Thread GAUNTLET GLOVES.
French FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
SASHES and SASH RIBBONS.
Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN.
Children's White PIQUE FROCKS and PELISSES.
WASHING HATS.
Boys' WASHING SUITS, in all sizes.
Ladies' UMBRELLAS and SUN SHADES.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG,
AND AT SHANGHAI.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts.....$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints.....$16 „ „ (2 „ „)
5% discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.
Apply to
DRETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectually* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR
NEW GOODS, ex S. S. *GLENGYLE*.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
Ladies' BLACK VELVET SHOES.
PIQUE COSTUMES, CORSETS.
Ladies' STRIPED COTTON and THREAD HOSE.
Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.
New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.
PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.
New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.
Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.
JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.
Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.
The India GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
666 Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS.
PERFUME, from ED. PINAUD & Co.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
Double FOWLING PIECES.
REVOLVERS.
DE SAINT MARCEAUX & CIE.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche, &c., &c., &c.
Fresh SALAD OIL, bear brand.
Old Cognac BISCUIT DUBOUCHE (large bottles.)
Dépôt de la Compagnie Fermière de Vichy, any SPRINGS at $3 per doz.
L. THEVENIN.
44, Queen's Road, and 11, Stanley Street,
lately the Premises of
Messrs. G. DUBOIT & Co.
1183 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY,
$4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps,
$3 per Dozen.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.
1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy } CANVAS
Navy Roller }
Long Flax }
Crown } ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 58, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

SIX and Eight Light Lamps for Oil or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the Argand principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with red to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. 1465

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"ORESTES"
will be despatched at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 1st September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1809 Hongkong, 31st August, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Theband, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 2nd inst., at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON, *Agent.*
4d 1829 Hongkong, 30th August, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"KWANGTUNG,"
Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 1823 Hongkong, 30th August, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"STENTOR,"
will be despatched on or about the 9th Sept.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1331 Hongkong, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUNDA,"
will leave for the above place a few hours after the arrival of the *Geelong* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1875. [1323

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GEELONG,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1875. [1324

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer
"PANAY,"
Goyenechea, Master, will have an immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
1304 Hongkong, 24th August, 1875.

FOR SYDNEY *via* ADELAIDE.

THE A 1 British Barque
"CORINNE"
will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
B. DAVIES.
1316 Hongkong, 27th August, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A-1 17 years British Barque
"ADA,"
Captain Aesle, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1203 Hongkong, 5th August, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 13 years British Bark
"FAITH,"
D. Lloyd, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1095 Hongkong, 13th July, 1875.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1025 July 7

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.
PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other Large Consumers.
Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
510 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & Sons, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman, gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

WINGKEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WINGKEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COALS in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
ly 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 2nd, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th September, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant MOURIOT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 3rd September, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Extra S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 7th inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B EMORY,
Acting Agent.
1298 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*SURAT*," Captain POCKLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 11th September, at Noon, proceeding to Southampton and London *viâ* Suez Canal.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 10th September.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and value of the Packages for the Overland Routes required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 28th August, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G

Extracts.

THE STORY OF A PICTURE.

BY MRS. S. H. E. PIATT.

Madonna eyes looked at him from the air,
But never from the picture. Still he painted.
The hovering child would not touch the heir;
The patient saint still stared at him—unsainted.

Day after day finished by in flower and frost;
Night after night, how fast the stars kept burning
His little light away, till all was lost!—
All, save the bitter sweetness of his yearning.

Slowly, he saw his work: it was not good.
Ah, hopeless hope! Ah, fiercely-dying passion!
"I am no painter," moaned he as he stood,
With folded hands in Death's unconscious fashion.

"Stand as you are, an instant!" some one cried.
He felt the voice of a diviner brother.
The man who was a painter sat his side,
Showed how his folded hands could serve another.

Ah, strange, sad world, where Albert Dürer takes
The hands that Albert Dürer's friend has folded,
And with their helpless help such triumph makes!—
Strange, since both men of kindred dust were moulded.

LOVED ONES' RETURN.

There is no moment when beloved objects are so much beloved as on the return from a long absence. How pleasant the hurry of their arrival, and the many preparations to receive them! In winter the warmest seat by the fire; in summer the coolest by the open lattice. Then the supper, where all former likings are so carefully remembered; the cheerful flutter of spirits; the dispositions to talk; the still greater desire to listen; and—for the future will ever intrude upon the mortal present—the delight of thinking we shall still be together to-morrow. Assuredly the meeting with our loved ones after absence is one of—ah, no—it is life's most delicious feeling.—*L. E. L.*

ECCENTRIC WILL-MAKERS.

An eccentric old gentleman of his acquaintance called upon my father one day, and asked him to draw up a will for him. "Certainly," said my father; explain to me how you wish to dispose of your property, and I will make a note of your wishes and put them into regular form." So the old gentleman began: "I wish to give a hundred thousand dollars to my old friend Alexander Tomkins. Poor man, he is not very well off in worldly fortune; but he is an excellent person, and I think this sum would make him comfortable for life. Please note that down. Then another hundred thousand to Mrs. Elizabeth Jones. I was in love with her once, but she married Jones, and Jones has left her poor. Then there is young Maulstick. He is showing a good deal of talent—but he is suffering from the 'res angusta domi'—married a poor, pretty girl—the old story. Put him down at 50,000. And put down 50,000 to the hospital of decayed gentlewomen. It is an excellent institution." My father paused, and looking up, said: "I am delighted to see by these dispositions of your property that you are so rich. I had no idea that you possessed such a fortune." "Fortune?" said the old gentleman; God bless you, I have no fortune! I am a poor man." "Poor?" said my father; "why, you have already disposed to strangers of 300,000, and, as I suppose, you mean to leave your family at least an equal amount, I should scarcely call you a poor man." "Bless your soul," said the old gentleman, "my whole worldly possessions would not amount to one-tenth of the sums I have named, but I put them down in my will to show what I would do if I had such a fortune. I wish to show my goodwill to all those friends."—*Blackwood.*

BIRDS AND AGRICULTURE.

The last kite seen in Lincolnshire was shot about 1860. We have only witnessed their magnificent hoverings and great sweeps of wing in recent years. Ravens are banished to the higher mountains like Helvellyn, and to the most inaccessible sea cliffs. Others, such as the snowy owl or Egyptian vulture, are at the best of times very rare visitors, and only driven to us by stress of weather. The eagles, buzzards, and almost all the larger birds of prey are rapidly seeking the furthest corners of the land. The chough is extinct, save in a few favoured localities of the West. Game-preserving and modern agriculture do not harmonize with their presence. The readiest way of finding any of the *raptores* in the country is to seek the nearest wood, and there snugly sheltered at the end of a dowy "ride," across which pheasants strut and rabbits skip, and where chequered gleams of sunshine rest upon the herbage, stands the keeper's thatched cottage. On a gibbet, over a row of weasels and villages cats which have taken to poaching courses, dangles another series of criminals, owls, hawks, magpies, buzzards, &c., murdered by strychnine, or shot during the keeper's rounds and hung up for an example to their marauding brethren, and in order that their slayer my claim blood-money of his employer. Many a lesson in ornithology may be taken at such spots, as the ichthyologist eagerly scans the mackeral seines for the treasures drawn up in them from the Devon seas after the hundreds of opaline mackeral have been taken out, and the worthless trash, as the fishermen deem it, flung aside. It is incredible how high farming will change the avifauna of a district. A few years may indeed see a barren moorland smiling with corn-crops, but they will also banish or exterminate many species of birds. Thirty years ago a district in Lincolnshire midway between the wolds and sea-marshes abounded with all the commoner birds. Jackdaws haunted the church towers, owls hovered over the stacks, hawks sailed over the hedge-rows and startled magpies chattering underneath them over some unhappy soft-billed bird which had fallen into their clutches. Suddenly steam threshing machines, followed in due time by steam ploughs, came into vogue, new-fangled ideas about cutting down timber and plashing hedges to regulation height took possession of the rustic mind, and the face of the country having thus been transformed into the neatest series of "clean" fields that can be found even in that agricultural county, the birds departed along with summer greenery and May hawthorn blossoms. Owing to the destruction of the thistles, ragwort, &c., on whose seeds the goldfinch loves to feed, this bird is now very rarely seen in the district. As much corn was planted, it naturally had to be "tented," so the nearest urchin who was too lazy to go to school and too small to drive a plough was placed amongst it armed with a rusty fowling-piece, and strict injunctions were given him to shoot at every feather he could see. Consequently all the larger birds were massacred and the smaller ones frightened out of the district. As their nesting coverts in the high hedges had been cut away, there was no temptation for the latter to return. Beyond a few flights of larks and peewits, and the saucy sparrows of the stackyards, a bird-lover may here wander through silent fields without being gladdened by the presence of his feathered friends. Even sparrows are slain by hundreds in some benighted parishes under the auspices of the local sparrow club or the magnates of the vestry meeting. Doubtless such short-sighted wisdom will bring its own punishment. Increased insect ravages may compel the next generation to atone their fathers' misdeeds by importing the very birds which the latter so ruthlessly destroyed. In these favoured regions, however, lie the farmers' Elysian fields—"Every thing so quiet! none o' them noisy buds! small fences for hunting, and no trees to shade the wuts!"—*Cornhill Magazine.*

AN ILLITERATE PROPHET.

Mr. Bosvarth Smith, in a "Life of the Prophet Mohammed," says:—"Illiterate himself, scarcely able to read or write, he was yet the author of a book which is a poem, a code of laws, a book of common prayer, and a Bible in one, and is reverenced to this day by a sixth of the whole human race as a miracle of purity of style, of wisdom, and of truth. It was the one miracle claimed by Mohammed—his 'standing miracle' he called it; and a miracle indeed it is."

A FOLLOWER.

A rich and noble foreigner, who recently arrived in Paris, found himself, when strolling in the street, followed by an individual in all his walks. The first day or two he did not mind, but on the third and fourth, finding his steps were still dogged in the same fashion, the gentleman went to the Embassy of his country, and made a complaint. One of the *attachés* told him that he must be a "suspect," and that it was probably aspy who was put on his track. Finally, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was applied to, but the Minister declared himself innocent, and indeed ordered the fellow who still dogged the foreigner's steps to be apprehended. An explanation ensued. "Sir," said the man to the magistrate, "I found that this gentleman had the habit of smoking the most delicious cigars that I had ever smell, and that he recklessly flung each away when only half smoked. My only motive in following him was to gather up the ends."

THE DEAD WOMAN IN THE CUPBOARD.

"The Drury-lane orchestra had been engaged to take part in a series of concerts at Vauxhall Gardens, and as this suburban region was in those pre-locomotive days considered 'out of town,' the companions of Balfe's labours thought it would be convenient to engage lodgings for the night in the locality itself. The notion, however, had not been peculiar to themselves, and a brisk demand for all the shelter of this kind that could be procured had obliged Balfe, as a last refuge, to seek quarters in a queer sort of hovel, between an inn and a common lodging-house. Even here, however, the landlady hesitated a good deal before she could make up her mind to find him a bed. Her evident confusion of manner and reluctance suggested to Balfe's companions that it was the haunted room of the house he was about to be turned into, as in all ghost stories it is the last comer who has to be drafted off to keep company with the skeleton in the cupboard; and a desperate attempt was made, half in earnest and half joking, to make the young fellow nervous. Balfe, however, defied all supernatural horrors, and bravely took possession of the vacant badroom, where he passed the night in a sound sleep, without even an ugly dream to discomfit him. It was only in the morning that he made a discovery that would have shaken the soul of the strongest-minded sceptic and given a thrill to nerves of steel. Nevertheless, as only he himself knew the fact subsequently disclosed, he appeared before his companions rosy, fresh, and self-possessed, and without a trace of any converse with beings of another world, thus turning the tables on his would-be tormentors. Something, however, in his manner betrayed his mental condition and awakened their curiosity, when, on following up the scent, they found out that an old woman had died only the previous day in that self-same room, and it was the debate in the hostess's mind whether she should turn away a profitable customer or turn her deceased relative's mortal remains out of the bed to make room for him, leaving the defunct old body to pass the night literally shut up in a cupboard, which had caused the confusion noticed in her manner. In this agreeable company had the young lad calmly and unconciously reposed after the day's fatigues; retrospective horror caused by his discovery of this sharp stroke of business on the part of the landlady may be easily imagined. The thought of what his feelings would have been had he in the dead of night accidentally opened that extemporised sarcophagus and allowed the lifeless old mummy to fall into his arms, cling to him with harrowing vividness, and made him for years afterwards search every cranny of any room where he was to sleep; while the reminiscence of that chamber of horror would, whenever he told the story, to the latest, call up a look of shuddering dread, as though he stood in the very presence of the ghastly sharer of his apartment."—From "*Memoir of Michael William Balfe,*" *by C. L. Kenney.*

LIGHTNING.

Lightning, although occurring seldom, is at no time more dangerous than in the winter. Arago, from carefully sifted data obtained from latitudes to the north of the equator, found that ships were more frequently struck in winter than in summer. His list ran as follows:—January, 5; February, 4; March, 1; April, 5; May, 0; June, 0; July, 2; August, 1; September, 2; October, 2; November, 4; December, 4. It appears, therefore, that thunderstorms at sea in winter are far more dangerous than in summer. Although thunderstorms are the most frequent in the tropics, still there are warm countries in which they are rare occurrences, as, for instance, in Egypt, and in portions of Peru. It is said that the inhabitants of Lima rarely hear thunder. The frequency of thunderstorms diminishes as we near the poles. Scoresby, in his Arctic Expeditions, speaks of noticing but two thunderstorms. In our temperate latitude thunderstorms are of frequent occurrence. It is comparatively common to hear of houses being struck by lightning, but the proportion of deaths to the number of houses struck is exceedingly small. The log-books of sea-captains afford the best statistics of the effects of lightning-conductors. Sir William Snow Harris published in 1850 some remarkable instances of the preservation of certain ships of the Royal Navy from lightning. This tract was designed to show the advantage of providing ships with a conductor invented by the author. His conductor consisted of a double set of copper plates, which ran down the side of the masts and were so arranged that the movement of the yards or the tackle of the ship could not, in any event, misplace the conductor or destroy its continuity. On reaching the bottom of the mast it was connected with the metallic sheathing of the vessel. This conductor differed from the slight affairs formerly in use, by its stability and superior conducting power. The light rods formerly in use had never been properly insulated, and were liable to be displaced at any moment by the swinging of a yard-arm, or other appendage of the mast. In his preliminary remarks Sir William states that between the years 1810 and 1815 no less than 85 sail of the line and 85 frigates, together with other vessels, are known to have been disabled by lightning. He computes that the loss to the country, when the Navy was on a war footing, had not been less than from seven thousand to ten thousand pounds per annum; and in times of peace from two thousand to five thousand pounds. He claims that since the adoption of his lightning-conductors, serious damage by lightning to the English Navy is quite unknown; and strengthens this statement by extracts from the ship logs of over 30 men-of-war that had been struck by lightning, the destructive effects of which had been obviated by his conductors. The value of Sir William Snow Harris's method of protecting ships or buildings lies in providing a conductor of large section, which is carefully connected with the principal masses of metal about the ship, and then with the water.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

SUBLIME AND RIDICULOUS.

Sunday was a delicious day. It was Nature's grand overture. The sunshine was balmy and brilliant, the air was as gentle as an angel's touch, and the birds' melody thrilled earth and heaven. Man walked forth into the country, breathing in the delicious fragrance, bathing his soul in the blessed sunshine, and rejoicing in the glad music of the birds. The next morning he was yelling at the top of his voice, "Where the thunder is that air thick undershirt, Maria?"—*Danbury News.*

"THE TRUE STORY OF PUNCH."

Punch first saw the light in Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the very house where the first Parr's-Life Pill was rolled into existence. Mr. Herbert Ingram (afterwards M.P. for his native town of Boston, Lincolnshire) was then "pushing" that well-known patent medicine, the proprietorship of which Mark Lemon eventually persuaded him to relinquish, not only on the score of personal dignity, but on moral grounds, and in the interest of the *Illustrated News.* "What first led me to start the *News,*" said Ingram, "was this: living in the country, I noticed that when a newspaper published a picture the sale was wonderfully increased; so I thought to myself what a success a paper would be all pictures; and the idea never left me till I did it." The *Illustrated London News* has the reputation of having paid from the first. This is not so. It had its struggle, as all new papers have. Mark Lemon has often told me how, in its very early days, the entire family of the Ingrams sat round a table and wept aloud in chorus because they thought they were ruined. Since those days the paper has paid a princely income, and has deservedly become a household word in all English-speaking countries. The late Mr. Ingram was a man of great natural observation and ability. He projected the first Christmas number of the *News* himself, and gave Mark Lemon *carte blanche* to carry out the idea. The profit on the Christmas number nowadays is a small fortune in itself. Lincolnshire, by-the-way, is celebrated in odd ways. Lincoln sent to London Mr. Bradbury, founder of the firm of Bradbury and Evans, and gave to the world Mr. Cooper, the Chartist. It returned Colonel Sibthorpe and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton to Parliament. Boston and its district have produced two famous newspaper proprietors—Ingram and Tuxford (*Mark-lane Express*); and, to go to the sublime, Alfred Tennyson and Jean Ingelow were born in the grand marshy flats of this Saxon land. The *Punch* staff went down to Boston to help Mr. Ingram fight his election, and afterwards to a grand banquet given to the member.—*London Society.*

Insurances.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*

1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed in risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, [illegible]

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on any one

FIRST CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents.*

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

393 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1198 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 20th July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 31st August, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 12s to 24s	per 100 lb.	$100.00 a $108.50
" 28 a 32	"	108.00 a 116.00
" 38 a 42	"	117.00 a 126.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs	per piece	$1.75 a 1.80
" 8 lbs	"	2.08 a 2.10
" 8½ lbs	"	2.15 a 2.28
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 5/4 x 60 reed	"	2.10 a 2.25
" 6/4 x 68	"	2.50 a 2.75
" 6/4 x 80	"	2.80 a 3.45
WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	per piece	2.35 a 2.40
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.65 a 2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.70 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	3.70 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 lb. 7 lbs	"	3.75 a 3.15
" 36 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.10 a 2.18
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	2.60 a 2.65
DYED BROCADES Do.	"	2.70 a 2.85
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.64
" Red	"	0.70 a 0.75
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins	per yard	0.22 a 0.23
" Gentian, 22	"	0.30 a 0.31
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.25 a 0.26

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH SERGES	per yard	0.78 a 0.79
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.80 a 9.90
" Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" *HH* Scarlet	"	9.10 a 9.40
" Assorted	"	8.50 a 8.60
CAMLETS, 88S	"	16.00 a 16.50
" 88	"	17.00 a 17.50
" 8	"	18.50 a 19.00
" *HHB*	"	19.00 a 19.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.00 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod	per picul	2.80 a 2.95
" Hoop	"	3.00 a 3.75
" Bar	"	2.85 a 2.95
" Wire	"	7.00 a 8.15
LEAD	"	7.70 a 7.90
STEEL, English	per tub	5.10 a 5.20
" Swedish	"	5.30 a 5.40
TIN, Malacca	per picul	22.40 a 23.50
TIN PLATES	per box	7.00 a 7.30
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	24.00 a 26.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	102.00 a —
" American	"	103.00 a —
SPELTER	"	7.00 a 7.75

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	14.80 a 15.00
" Ningpo	"	15.00 a 15.50
" Tientsin	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Tungchow	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Bengal	"	14.00 a 15.50
ALUM	"	1.50 a 1.75
SAPPANWOOD, white	"	4.30 a 4.40
" Black	"	3.22 a 3.54
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " No. 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 1.90
" " mill cleaned	"	1.55 a 1.56
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Sinagpore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.48 a 1.51
" Annam	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	4.50 a 5.25
COAL, Labuan	per ton	—
" English steam	"	11.75 a 12.75
" Sydney	"	9.75 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box	3.20 a 3.30
SUNDRY PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits	per picul	5.40 a 5.60
" Banjar	"	4.05 a 4.15
PEPPER, White	"	16.40 a 16.50
" Black	"	10.50 a 10.80
BETEL NUT	"	2.05 a 2.15
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.30
" Timor	"	15.00 a 16.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.80 a 2.10
" Siam	"	2.20 a 2.64
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.30 a 1.45
" American per barrel of 100 lbs	"	2.85 a 3.00
" " of 200 lbs	"	5.80 a 6.00
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picul	1.80 a 1.92
" California	"	2.25 a 2.35
SUGAR, Canton white, No. 3	"	6.45 a 6.60
" " Dk. Brown	"	4.70 a 4.90
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	8.45 a 8.80
" Candy	"	8.75 a 8.98
CAMPHOR, packed	"	13.50 a 14.00
PEAS, White	"	1.75 a 1.80
" Green	"	2.10 a 2.25
" Black	"	1.8 a 1.60
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.74
MINERAL OIL	"	50.00 a 55.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.70 a 2.30
" Cut	"	3.50 a 3.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a 12.50
" " middle	"	5.45 a 5.10
" " small	"	5.25 a 5.10
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.00 a 7.50
BEES WAX, Japan, White	"	10.70 a 11.50
" " Hankow	"	90.00 a 91.00

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	*Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Adria	W. Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Albay		Span. str	269		
Colorado	M. Connolly	Amr. str	3727	P. M. S. S. Co	
Danube	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fa Hong	
Esmeralda	Theband	Brit. str	395	A. MacG. Heaton	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	
Feiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Fyen	D. Torm	Dan. str	908	Ah You	
Glenlyon	Thos. Edward	Brit. str	1372	Gilman & Co	
Ichang ‡	B. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang §	Banning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	
Little Orphan	Finch	Amr. str	45	Captain J. B. Benning	
Ly-ee-moon	Forrest	Brit. str	611	Birley & Co	
Madagascar	J. Timm	Ger. str	884	Siemssen & Co	
Oceanic	J. W. Jennings	Brit. str	3707	O. & O. S. N. Co	
Orestes	J. Bewley	Brit. str	1064	Butterfield & Swire	
Panay	Goyenechea	Span. str	335	Remedios & Co	
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Heard & Co	
Penguin	W. C. Cowell	Brit. str	1122	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Powan ‡	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Yot-sai §		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Ada	Joseph Agala	Brit. bk	686	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Albatros	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	377	Melchers & Co	
Anna Bella	W. Stephen	Brit. bk	334	Borneo Co., Limited	
Ardentinny	P. Brown	Brit. bk	377	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Aristos	A. Kildahl	Nor. bk	531	Siemssen & Co	
Asie Mineure	V. Gautier	Fren. bk	361	Carlowitz & Co	
Balgownie	J. Brown	Brit. bk	325	Ling-hop-loong	
Beethoven	R. Haje	Ger. bk	370	Wieler & Co	
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lausen	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	
Channel Queen	N. Lanfestey	Brit. sh		H. M. Naval Yard	
Charles Monreau	Hamon	Fren. bk	363	Landstein & Co	
Chateaubriand	Hervé	Fren. bk	384	Carlowitz & Co	
Clara	W. Sampson	Brit. sh	938	Borneo Co., Limited	
Corinne	M. Gorman	Brit. bk	396	E. Davies	
Coren	C. E. Adams	Brit. bk	531	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hermann	Horemann	Ger. bk	296	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Diamond City	Schumacher	Siam. bk	261	Chinese	
Dora	Dinzte	Span. bg	322	H. Kiser	
Duguay Trouin	Denier	Fren. bk	387	Carlowitz & Co	
Earnest	Bourge	Fren. bk	894	Landstein & Co	
Eleanor	Geo. Johson	Brit. bk	433	Thos. Howard	
Elizabeth Nicholson	J. Webster	Brit. sh	904	Carlowitz & Co	
Ellen	H. Kindred	Brit. bk	500	H. M. Naval Yard	
England's Glory	W. Knight	Brit. sh	751	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
E. P. Bouveria	Roberts	Brit. sh	997	Frazar & Co	
Faith	D. Lloyd	Brit. bk	481	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Georgina	Romney	Brit. bk	315	Hing-tai	
Gravina	Manuel Subaran	Span. bg	221	Remedios & Co	
Hamburg	H. Y. Kroge	Ger. bk	320	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Harwich	W. Dudfield	Brit. bk	613	Order	
H. & L.	Mercier	Fren. bg	246	Carlowitz & Co	
Japan	H. Walter	Ger. bk	270	Siemssen & Co	
Johann Smidt	H. Rohkar	Ger. bk	434	Wieler & Co	
Livingstone	W. Maack	Ger. bk	530	Melchers & Co	
Lucia	O. Crowley	Brit. bk	640	Meyer, Alabor & Co	
Lydia	R. Youngson	Brit. bk	376	Chinese	
Mariner	Legendre	Brit. bk	340	Borneo Co., Limited	
Melbrek	Pearce	Brit. sh	870	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Midnight	G. Hallett	Amr. sh	820	Russell & Co	
Noemi	Ancam	Fren. bk	354	Carlowitz & Co	
Novelty	D. M. Limmer	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	
Oceano	A. Marop	Span. bg	202	Remedios & Co	
Ohnori	W. Osborn	Brit. bk	356	Order	
Panama	C. Bargdorff	Ger. bk	416	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Parana	Laine	Fren. sh		Order	
Rahoe	L. Grielor	Fren. bk	550	Carlowitz & Co	
Rose	F. Deabene	Fren. bk	348	Landstein & Co	
San Lorenzo	F. Pico	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	
Starlight	L. Buchholtz	Siam. bg	239	Chinese	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
Theodore Koerner	W. Schirenberg	Ger. sh	1112	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Varuna	C. Sachau	Ger. bk	486	Wieler & Co	
Vidal	Randeau	Fren. bk	409	Melchers & Co	
Young Siam	Benedictsen	Siam. bk	701	Kien-lye-loong	
H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.					
Name.	*Rig.*	*Guns.*	*H.P.*	*Captain.*	*Where At.*
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Shanghai
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Japan
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Kobe
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Tientsin
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	Comdr. R. Turton	a Cruise
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Nagasaki
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Hongkong
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Amoy
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. C. Stopford	Foochow
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Shanghai
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Singapore
Mosquito	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Hongkong
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Baller	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Bingdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Hongkong
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Kiukiang
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Nagasaki
Thetis	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Shanghai
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Singapore
Victor Emanuel	requiring ship	14	—	Commodr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut. H. C. D. Byder	Shanghai
FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.					
Name.	*Nation.*	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*Captain.*	
Camoens	Port. gunboat	80		Guimaraes	

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
STEAMERS.					
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Linting		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
Normanby	J. A. Reddall	Brit. str	664	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Australia
Orissa	E. M. Edmonds	Brit. str	1110	P. & O. S. N. Co	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Annie